

The Situation.
So far as we can learn up to the latest dates, no general engagement had taken place between our troops on the south side of the James river, between Richmond and Petersburg. All the reports about big fights, &c., &c., seem to be all premature.

There is nearly nothing of a kind from Lee, beyond the general impression that all so far had gone favorably. We have gained advantages, but the real strength of the respective forces had not yet been tried. No really decisive general engagement had taken place.

No fears were entertained in regard to the safety of Richmond from any mere cavalry raid. It is quite probable that the reported death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart is correct, though the latest accounts make no mention of it.

On Thursday the Yankee raiders who had cut the Railroad between Petersburg and Weldon crossed over the Appomattox at City Point, and swung round to Petersburg, coming to Swift's Creek, within three miles of that city. They were easily driven off by the local force. Naturally there was considerable excitement in the Richmond.

The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad had not been seriously injured, but the presence of the enemy in force so near its line, rendered it impossible to run cars on it with safety and it was not attempted.

Different accounts state the enemy's force between the railroad and the James River at anything from 10 to 50 thousand men. It is evident to us that their force is much larger than we had hitherto supposed, and we think the larger number although somewhat exaggerated, is nearest to the actual fact.

We should not be at all surprised to learn that Gen. Johnston had fallen back from Dalton. Why he should do so, or what ends are to be served by his doing so, we are not prepared to say. We do not pretend to be a judge of military strategy. We can only rest assured that Gen. Johnston knows better than we do—that of course, means nothing; but we are assured that what he does, he will do understandingly and for the best, and in the confidence of a favorable result.

Only Journal, 16th.

The War News.

We continue to take extracts from the Richmond papers relative to the war news in Virginia. These extracts although rather stale, are nevertheless valuable as matters of history, and will be of interest to our readers. We are indebted to the Richmond Confederate for them. We have not seen a Richmond paper in several days, at least in a week. Up to the present writing we have received no news from Virginia today. It is understood the Yankees occupy the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad on Monday evening, above Half Island on the river. It is feared they also destroyed the bridge in that neighborhood. There is considerable excitement manifested here to learn the result of yesterday's battle near Petersburg, not that any one expects to have any doubt of our success, but on account of being unable to receive any tidings of the many friends who are known to be in the ranks there.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the telegraph to Petersburg is again in working order.—We shall probably receive our dispatches as usual before going to press.

The news from the Tennessee-Mississippi re-enters the rumor of Grant at Alexandria.

It is reported from Mobile being the correct version, it would appear that Grant has lost heavily in Virginia.

Later—It will be seen by this paper that communication is now open up to and beyond Richmond. The news is quite satisfactory.

Grant's army of 120,000 men was with him at Petersburg, and he had 20,000 men at Richmond. The Yankees were in the city of Richmond, and the Confederates were in the city of Petersburg. The Yankees were in the city of Richmond, and the Confederates were in the city of Petersburg.

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any assistance, which, if it comes at all, must come from more favored sections, whose people, if they have not escaped the consequences of the war, have at least been saved from its actual ravages.

The case of the people of Washington appeals in the most forcible manner to the sympathies of the people of the whole State. It is a matter of duty, and ought to be a matter of pleasure for those who have anything to divide, to divide it largely with the suffering people of our sister town of Washington.

The people of Washington are earnestly appealed to to contribute liberally. The fate of Washington might have been their fate. They ought to show by their acts that they are worthy of the blessings they enjoy.

Anxious to do something in a matter in which we feel so much interest, we have opened a list at this office, and will be happy to receive any subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Washington. Believe us, all that can be given will be redoubled. One of our firm, an old Washington man himself, will see that any funds committed to our care are placed in proper hands duly reach their destination, and are properly applied.

We would state here that Mr. Jenkins, the very gentlemanly lessee of the theatre, has kindly consented to give a performance at that establishment on this Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Washington sufferers.

We have received a copy of the following circular, which we lay before our readers with a view of eliciting the considerations already urged. The writer, Mr. STANTON, is fully cognizant of the facts he states:—

WILSON, N. C., May 18th, 1864.
To the Gentlemen of the North Carolina Press.

CONFIDENTIAL. Before the Yankees evacuated the town of Washington on the 26th ult., they set fire to the town in several places, and about one-half of it was consumed. In the fire, the lives of many of our citizens were lost, and the property of many of our citizens was destroyed. The fire was set by the Yankees, and the fire was set by the Yankees.

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From the Raleigh Confederate.
In the absence of later news, we have been reading in the Raleigh papers of the first two days of the battle on the Rapidan, copied from the Richmond Southern of Monday, for a copy of which, we are indebted to the extremely polite and very considerate attention of M. J. Wm. H. Harvey, a most efficient officer of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and General Superintendent of military transportation at this point.

The last few days have not been surpassed by any period of the war for the moral and importance of the military operations, and the justly absorbing interest which they excited. From the Rapidan and the Appomattox, the sound of battle has filled the air, and the smoke of conflict has shaken the earth. The waters, too, have been used as a arena for the fury of the combat, and the shores and caverns of the James have resounded with terrific explosions.

The chief interest has, of course, centered upon the operations upon the Rapidan. The others were of great importance, but these were vital. Two great armies, each of 100,000 men, were engaged in a struggle for the control of the Rapidan, and the result of the battle was of the utmost importance to the Confederacy.

The army of the Potomac, under the command of General Grant, was there to destroy the Rapidan, and the army of the James, under the command of General Lee, was there to defend it. The battle was fought on the 30th of May, and the result was a decisive victory for the Confederacy.

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high, and not a person, no horse being fractured. He was reported to have been taken to a private house, about three miles from Dublin, and was getting on quite comfortably.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN.—A REPLY FROM DREWRY'S RIVER, where he remained, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position and strength. Taking Barton's and Gracy's bridges as a point of departure, he proceeded to the river, and soon found him in the hands of the enemy's forces.

A sharp fight ensued. Barton's bridge was at one junction of the river, and the enemy's forces were at the other. The fight was fought on the 30th of May, and the result was a decisive victory for the Confederacy.

We took some eighty prisoners, and our loss was comparatively slight—perhaps not over a hundred. The enemy was driven back to the river, and the result was a decisive victory for the Confederacy.

The very latest news last night (12 o'clock) was that the enemy's forces were driven back to the river, and the result was a decisive victory for the Confederacy. The army of the Potomac, under the command of General Grant, was there to destroy the Rapidan, and the army of the James, under the command of General Lee, was there to defend it.

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The last I saw of him he was in front of our company, waving his hat and rallying the men, while the minnie bullets were coming thick. He was wounded above the right eye, the bullet passing through the skull and coming out above his ear. I went to see him last Friday; he knew me and there was some hope of his recovery, but last Monday he died. What a sad thing to die away from home and friends. There was one company in the 8th Regiment that lost 14 killed and 21 wounded.

I have got a pair of boots, and also some ten I will send you the first chance. We went to camp and in three or four days we rested on the very best of everything that we got; we had captured, such as coffee, sugar, green peas, and green tomatoes, and green corn put up in cans, chow, sardines, butter, molasses, crackers, and the best of meat.

Our Reg't & company have won the admiration of all the Generals. The fifty-eight will fight and will do to depend on.

TELEGRAPHIC
Reports of the Press Association

Interdict according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1862, by J. D. Tinsley, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG.

The following dispatch was received here at 12½ o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1864:

Weldon, May 13th, 1864.

Passengers from Petersburg report no fighting in the battlefield since the 7th. The enemy still hold the Rail Road. An attack may be expected by our forces at any moment. The trains will run through to Petersburg on Sunday.—Our forces are at Swift Creek. All business is suspended at Petersburg, and every man is in the ranks. All here and at Petersburg are confident of success. No further attack on the New Bluff. Four gunboats have been destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS—CAPTURE OF TWO GUNBOATS AT SABINE PASS.

Mobile, May 14th, 1864.

The following telegram has been received by General Sherman:

Orleans, May 14th.—No definite intelligence of Banks' capturing had been received in New Orleans on the 10th. Although the report that he had surrendered was believed, no boats coming down, and all communication has been cut off.

The iron-clad gunboat Granite City, gunboat No. 45, and transport with forty soldiers, have been captured by the Confederate fleet at Sabine Pass.

FROM WELDON AND PETERSBURG—BATTLE EXPECTED.

Weldon, May 13th, via Raleigh, May 14th, 1864.

Various wild rumors have been about here to-day, the statements of which it is believed have driven Grant's forces across the Rappahannock with terrific slaughter, but all that I can gather that is reliable is the following: Holcomb's Oregon resisted the enemy at Clester on Monday last.—There has been no fighting since. The enemy still hold the railroad. The stores are all closed in Petersburg, and every man is in the ranks. An engagement is expected to-morrow. The bridge across Stony Creek is to be rebuilt and the one across Nottoway river will be done to-morrow.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced so that no apprehensions are felt about its security.

The trains will run through to Petersburg day after to-morrow.

Two gunboats with terrific blow up barst, and probably four.

Nothing else reliable.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, May 14th, 1864.

All quiet here to-day. General Stuart died on Thursday morning news received on Wednesday.

FROM WELDON AND PETERSBURG'S BLUFF—BATTLE OF THE ENEMY.

Petersburg, May 15, 1864.

It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drewry's Bluff to-night, and were repulsed, having lost one thousand men. General M. W. Ransom was wounded in the arm slightly. No other news from any quarter.

FROM THE WEST.

Meridian, Miss., May 14.—A force of Yankees under Gen. McArthur, variously estimated at five to eight thousand, was at Pickett's station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada. Five thousand were at the Big Bridge bridge. Gen. H. W. Slocomb is in command at Vicksburg.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Atlanta, Ga., May 13th, 1864.

Since the repulse of the enemy at Dalton he has been moving around our left, closely followed by Gen. Johnston, who has held him in check in every effort against our lines of communication. The nature of the country prevents the passing of large bodies of troops.

On Friday he attempted against Decatur, was repulsed, and continued through Saturday and Sunday. Every attack was successfully repulsed, with small loss on our side.

No press reports or private telegrams have been received from the field.

It is believed that both armies are now deploying into the valley of Oostanaula. We refrain from giving conjectures, and information from the field is too incomplete to admit of any result.

The relief committees on arriving here were notified that they were not needed at the front.

THE SURRENDER OF BANKS CONFIRMED.

Memph., May 16.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Brookhaven, the 10th says that news has been received direct, stating that Banks had surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Taylor. The Federal authorities at Memphis, on account of this having been supposed by McArthur.

It is rumored that our men were brutally murdered near Vicksburg, after having been taken prisoners. The report was successfully repulsed, and is talked of in Natchez as a regulation for the Fort Pillow affair.

FROM PETERSBURG—FIGHTING TOWARDS DREWRY'S BLUFF.

Petersburg, Va., May 16th, 1864.

There is heavy fighting here now, and at Drewry's Bluff, and between there and Dalton's farm. The enemy are near Richmond, on both sides of the Railroad to Weldon.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Petersburg, Va., May 16th, 1864.—11:30. A. M. Many prisoners have been taken.

New York papers of the 11th have been received. The Herald admits a loss of twenty-seven thousand in Grant's army.

Gen. Fremont had driven to the captured Richmond.

It was quoted at 210 in New York on Monday, with an upward tendency.

FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG.—THE YANKEES DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS—YANKEE LOSS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Va., May 16th, 1864.

The operations to-day near this city were entirely successful. The enemy were driven several miles, losing many men, wagons and ambulances. Our entire loss is not over 1000 men.

Gen. Fearick made a gallant charge at Chester, capturing a strong position and many stores.

Gen. Beucler drove to the centre, leaving one thousand dead Yankees on the field.

Gen. Ransom had turned the right flank at noon.

Gen. Beucler drove to the centre, leaving one thousand dead Yankees on the field.

The enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty thousand and at Richmond a C. H. on Thursday, by the action of the Yorks.

THE YANKEES DRIVEN TO THEIR ENTRENCHMENTS AT BATTLE FIELD NEAR RICHMOND.

Petersburg, Va., May 17th, 1864.

The enemy have gone on our front to its entrenchments at Richmond, Va. The telegraphic road to Richmond is now open.

Gen. Lee's soldiers are eight miles this side of Jarratt's. There is great rejoicing here over Gen. Lee's victories.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., May 17, 1864.

There is every event of interest that has inspired here since this forenoon is the reported landing of the enemy's infantry near Captain's Bluff, ten miles east of Richmond, and a quiet as Chesterfield to day. Nothing from Lee's army.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Battle Field near Richmond, Va., May 16, 1864.

The enemy during Saturday abandoned the front on the York River.

[illegible]

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—I propose myself a Candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of the State Legislature. Being a soldier in the ranks of the C. O. Company, I have no time from seeing or struggling with the voters of Duplin County, but I am hopeful that my opponents will not take any undue advantage of my absence. Not knowing what may come before the Legislature, I have but one promise to make to my friends, if I am fortunate enough to be elected. I shall endeavor to promote the interests of the State and County of Duplin as far as my skill and ability will admit. I am still a Democrat and also a strong Unionist as ever lived and died. Acts are louder than words. I have been in the service three years the 4th of July next.

Z. SMITH.
May 5th, 1864. 34-46

CARD.
HAVING been frequently solicited to become a Senatorial candidate in this District at the ensuing August election, I take the method of announcing to the voters of Duplin County that I will not be a candidate. Private interests and professional duties make imperatively demanded my time and energies. To those friends who have graciously taken for me as my proxy, and the community at large, I have recently informed that I will not be a candidate. I could return many warm thanks for their kind expressions of preference.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. TATE MURPHY.
Taylor's Bridge, N. C., May 10th, 1864.
May 13th, 1864. 209-11-34-17

CAMP OF THE IRISH N. C. T.
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. }
THE UNDER-SIGNED respectfully announces to the officers and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be glad to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
March 2nd, 1864. 144-34-242-1e

MARRIED.
On the 12th inst. in this county, at the residence of the bride's father, by Mr. Rev. D. B. Black, Mr. JOSEPH T. RAY, Esq., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Isaac Howell, Esq., of this county.

DIED.
At his residence in Fauquier County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th of April, 1864, ISAIAH THOMPSON, Esq., aged 74 years.

In the death of this worthy gentleman the Church to which he belonged has lost a devoted and useful member, a saint and exemplary man, who was just one of its most devoted members in the latter of February, 1864, when he lived one of its most useful citizens. In every respect he was devoted, and his religious character was so well known to all who knew him, that he was called a saint, and as a friend he was kind and steadfast. Those who knew him long to battle him most, and long will his memory be consecrated by the unbroken love of the many who loved him. He was a man of pure heart and deep feeling, in whose mind was woven to be, and a void left in the hearts of the happy family that the world can never fill.

But weep not for the lost one now,
Nurture his dearer with care be given;
To we will feel his name in Heaven,
And prepare to meet him up in Heaven. Cox.*
Lillington, N. C., May 24th, 1864.

In General Hospital, Raleigh, April 26th, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Plymouth, JOHN W. L. McKEITHEN, aged 26 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The subject of this notice was a member of Capt. A. D. Moore's light artillery, and a native of Brunswick County, N. C. He was a brave and a true soldier, and was distinguished by the spirit of patriotism at the commencement of his military career, he realized early the country's standard and the honor of his country, and was a member of the 1st Regiment of the South Carolina. Obedient to his officers and active in the discharge of his duty, he endured the hardships of the campaign in the Eastern N. C., and participated in every campaign up to the battle of Plymouth, in which he received a severe wound in the head, which soon terminated in death. Like many other brave soldiers, he was a devoted man, and his life upon the altar of his country's liberty and his duty the people of the South, bring down peace and glory to his memory, and his name will be remembered in the future, far from the country, sleep quietly in the soldiers' large cemetery at Raleigh.

His wife was a devoted and true friend, and his affectionate to his brothers and sisters, kind to his associates, and a favorite of all his acquaintances.

"None know him but to love him."

He leaves two brothers in the army, (one in some company of which he was a member,) a father and several sons at home, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his death. May 14th, 1864.

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